THE LOSS TO PROPERTY TRIFLING. The loss of property by the fire was trifling compared with the loss of human life. Abram Stern, a lawyer at No. 121 Bowery, owned the burned building. He said that he purchased it six months ago and had altered it into workthops for the tailors. His loss was about \$6,000, but his property was insured. The shops in the building were occupied by Alexander Korn. Hey-man Gruft, David Klein, Harris Wolf and John Levine. Their bases and the losses of their cm-ployes probably will not exceed \$5,000, but they were said to have little if any insurance on their property.

Property.

Furniture and clothing worth a few hundred dollars were burned up in the rooms of the Stevensons. In the "White House" there was a loss of \$500, chiefly by water. In the People's Theatre some scenery at the rear of the stage was damaged by water and the flames burned of a small corner of the theatre roof, but the damage to the theatre property was less than \$1,000.

AWFUL EXPERIENCES AT THE HOSPITALS. HARROWING SCENES AT THE MORGUE, WHERE

THE DEAD WERE TAKEN. At Bellevue Hespital the office was crowded during the evening with the friends of the missing and infured. The hospital ambulances which responded to the call had brought back with them Michael Rubinoff, of No. 34 Essex-st. He was at first not ught to be seriously injured. Dr. Eidmann, who examined him, found that his bruises were slight, but his back was badly injured from a fall and his case was pronounced dangerous.

A young woman who was brought to the hospital at the same time was still more seriously burned about the face and body. She was unconscious and portions of the body were burned to a cinder. Her first name was said to be Sarah and her home was re-ported to be at No. 43 Essex-st. From appearances she appeared to be about twenty years old. She was by the ambulance from No. 193 1-2 Bowery. No one had identified her late in the evening, and it not thought that she could live until morning. Later in the evening Bernard Rothman, a tailor of

No. 145 Forsyth-st., thirty-two years old, and Philip Turleve, twenty-two years old, a tailor of No. 13 Delancey-st., were brought from Governeur Hespital. Both were badly burned, but not, it was thought, fa-

CROWDS LOOKING FOR THEIR FRIENDS.

When it was learned by the friends of the victims that they were being removed to Bellevue Hospital they hurried there in crowds from the lower part of the city. A few of them who had the means were able to pay their way in the street cars, but the great number were poor people without money, who spoke little or no English and knew only in a vague way the direction of the institution. They walked half dis-tracted along the Bowery and up Third ave., bareheaded and followed by crowds, which were attracted by their distracted manner.

Sometimes the women would run wildly for several locks until exhausted by the effort. All who came were admitted to the office, and Clerk Richard, with the aid of an interpreter, was able to secure with much difficulty from them the names of the persons for whom they were searching. Some went away reassured when they found that the friends they were looking for were not at the hospital. Those who were certain that their friends were in the fire and had been lost were taken to the Morgao with the view of identifying the bodies there.

FIFTEEN BODIES BY TEN O'CLOCK

The dead wagon of the hospital was busy all the By 10 o'clock fifteen bodies had been received and placed in large place boxes along the side of the bare brick structure. A great pile of these boxes empty occupied the centre of the floor, and it was rapidly reduced as the dead wagon arrived with its ghastly loads. Any identification of the their way to the stairs, the magnetic remains seemed absolutely impossible. On at the other end of the room. a few of the boiles there were remnants of clothing ifficient to indicate the sex; on some a finger or sufficient to indicate the sex; on some a finger or ear ring; but in most cases these ornaments had been burned or had melted off. The corpses were nothing more than black charred frames from which all the flesh had been consumed. Only one or two faces retained any semblance by which they could be distinguished as human features.

Eleven of the fifteen bodies were men, two were women, one a boy and one a girl. The remains of the two children, Joseph and Cella Gruft, who were only four and seven years old, were placed in one of the corps of the fifteen bodies were men, two were only four and seven years old, were placed in one of the corps of the fifteen bodies were men, two were only four and seven years old, were placed in one

only four and seven years old, were placed in one box, the first in the horrible row and nearest the entrance. The mother, Azelia Gruft, who perished with them, was placed in the next pine box at their side. It was discovered that in the agonies of death

On the body of one man, whose head and shoulders showed nothing but the skull and bones, a portion of the clothing was but slightly scorehed, and in one of the pockets was found a roll of bills amountng to \$28 and a lottery ticket. The remains were Identified as those of Joseph Levine, sixtytwo years old, who worked in the shop of his son, Henry Levinne. A fifth body, less badly burned, was identified as that of Morris Schwartz, a Russian Pole, thirty-six years old, of No. 97 Lud-

The distracted friends who were admitted to the Morgue, were overcome by these terrible views. When the coffin-lids were lifted they stared vacantly at the frightful sight, and retreated. Several of the women, who were searching for husbands, insisted on being shown other bodies, with the faint hope of recognition. Then they became weak and faint, and had to be carried from the place. There was no case of identificathe Morgue, those that were identified having been recognized by relatives from the places at which they were found in the building.

Among those who came to inquire for the missing was Harris Grasbeck, a young Pole, who was in search of Minnie Myersin, a girl of eighteen. She had been employed in the building and had not returned to her home. No. 11 Ludlow-st. Grasbeck was engaged to marry her, and when he came to her home in the evening, he learned of the fire. The wife of Jacob Feinberg, of No. 23 Forsyth-st., walked with her friends from her home to the hospital. Her husband worked on the third floor of the burned building, making button holes. Nothing was known of him at the hospital. The woman fainted in the office and had to be taken into one of the wards for treatment. She said that she had four small children.

The wife and relatives of Solomon Scheyerspoon

of No. 75 Ludlow-st., were among the inquirers for those who were missing. Reuben Levinne, tailor of No. 52 Suffolk-st., employed in the building that was burned had not been heard from last night. George Levine, a telegraph op-erator, and the son of William Levine, whose body was identified among the dead, came to the hospital not knowing the fate of his father, having just learned of the disaster. He had been at the house of a relative, where the entire family were to have met at a christening last night. "We were to have a good time to-night," he said, "but it is a bad night for

AT THE OTHER HOSPITALS.

Three victims of the fire were taken to Gouverneur Hospital. Their names were Asias Spunds, a tailor, twenty-seven years of age, living in Christie-st.; Philip Turlorie, age thirty-five, tailor, No.13 Delancey-

Philip Turlorie, age thirty-five, tailor, No.13 Delanceyst., and Bernard Rothman, age thirty-two, tailor, No. 145 Forsyth-st. All three were Russians, Spunds having been in this country only a few months.

No persons injured at the fire were received at the New-York or the Chambers Street Hospitals, When the ambulances arrived all the injured had been taken care of During the whole evening scores of people called at these hospitals, making inquiries for friends.

The efficials at St. Vincent's Hospital were visited by an equal number of persons, mostly Hebrews, who came to inquire after friends and relatives who had been taken there. Only two were specived, however; they were Ida Frank and Edward Napactic. The woman will probably die, as she is suffering from a fractured skull.

FRANTIC SCENES AT THE FIRE EYE-WITNESSES TELL OF THE DESPERATE BAT-

THE FOR LIFE IN WHICH THE UNFORTU-NATE PEOPLE ENGAGED.

The scenes were heartrending, and win be a horrible memory to those who witnessed them. Crowds of people remained around the scene of the calamity until late at night listening with morbid curiosity to all that witnesses could tell of what they saw and heard. Some men, when the shouts of fire were heard, rushed for ladders to plant against the tenement-house which is in the rear of the turned building. One of them said that when he and his comons ran into the narrow court-yard, the building was rearing like a furnace. Men, women and children grazed with fear, were pitching their bousehold goods out of the windows of the dingy tenement. One man tossed out his child from the third floor and a stout young German caught it. They planted the ladder,

dly knowing what they were doing.

death-trap above they could see frantic men and ing like wild beasts. One girl jumped from the roof, four stories, to the top of the tenement-house. Another and then another took that forlern chance The first broke her leg, and was carried down the ladder. Men were fighting to get over the high fron fence that separates the burned building from the adjoining tailoring establishment; women were flying hither and thither amid the flames and smoke and their screams were heartrending. Some of the men got over the fence, but the women could not. One girl caught her dress on a circular iron piece and burned there, for all the witnesses knew.

OBSERVATIONS OF A NEIGHBOR. Abram Schneider, who has a tailoring shop on the third floor of the building at No. 163 Chrystie st., and which adjoins the burned structure, told how he smelled smoke. He walked to the further end of his floor. "Heavens! boys," he exclaimed, "there's a fire,"
"In five minutes," he added, "the building was in flames. I looked into the courtyard. The buildings tower up six or seven stories, and with Simpson's make a little courtyard. The flames were pouring out of the windows in sheets. Men and women were screaming, passing by the windows like wild beasts. Suddenly a woman, her dress in flames, jumped from the third floor. She struck a line and it broke her fall. Another woman cast herself from the wind and next two men. A man was hanging from the sill of the window on the seventh floor. His clothes were burning and his head was going from side to side. He vainly strove to cling, but his hands refused to clutch. He fell and his body was dashed to pieces. I could look no longer, and shouted 'For God's sake, the windows.' We wrenched open the window which looks into the burned building and helped men and women in by twos, perhaps twenty-

"But the heat drove us back. We had to shut the window to save the building. Then we rushed to the roof. Some men had climbed over the fence, but the women could not get over. How we struggled to tear ce down. Five to a dozen people were literally roasted before our eyes. Tho men nearly battered themselves in pieces against the fence. Men and women curled up into charred masses before our eyes, and all the time we were powerless."

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES IN THE BUILDING. A poor man who said his name was Markoe was hardly able to relate his frightful experience. He was at work on the third floor. There were fifty people on his floor. The girls at the windows at the rear were smiling at some young fellows across the way. Suddenly there was a confused noise from below followed by shouts and screams and then smoke poured up the narrow stairway. Next Markoe remembers that he was carried hither and thither in a mad, stuggling mass of humanity. Some rushed for the roof, others packed the rickety stairways, trying to get down.

People were trampled under foot, everybody msane with fear. The flerce flames drove so those on the second floor to the stairs. rushed for the roof, but they were met by those who had gone before and forced back. Seven or eight men and women were speedily overcome by the flames. One Issues screamed "The window!" He had worked for Abram Schneider and remembered the window. few persons ran to the windows, forgetting that the fire escapes had been removed a month ago. But the window was opened in Schneider's place and the struggling people passed through.

A man by the name of Marks fought his way down to the second floor from the third and thence climbed down by the fire-escape. His brother Joseph worked on the same floor with him. They became separated and Marks was inquiring pitifully from everybody whether Joseph's body had been found. No one could tell him. He stood in the little court yard while the firemen were lowering the charred remains from the top of the roof, in nets. The bodies were fearfully roasted that the firemen had to use hooks. evening carrying the charred remains of the victims | One woman's body was dropped to heavily on the edge of the roof and the head split open.

Half a dozen pale-faced men told a reporter how they had saved their lives. They were working on the third floor and sat together. They were quick to act when the alarm was given and in a body forced their way to the stairs, the majority of people being lect how they got down the fire-escape.

A bar-tender in a neighboring gin-mill said that he

GREAT ENCITEMENT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD. The frantic shricks of the inmates of the burning building, the nearness of the fire, and the knowledge that friends and relatives were near death drove almost given birth to another child, which was born tore up the narrow passageways that lead to the factory from the Chrystle-st side, and tried to get into

Others clung to positions on roofs and at windows. There were men, women and children, and they added their cries to the shricks and groans of perishing and panic-crazed neonle in the building. It was not until the nolice arrived and drove back the outsiders that the firemen could do any good work for they swarmed in the court yard like rats, and could not be moved. Women raved and tore their bair, and little children screamed, while men, dirty and filthy looking, were as wild as the women. They ran from place to place, not minding the pushing and jostling by firemen, who tried to get them out of the way.

TRYING TO FIX THE RESPONSIBILITY. SUPERINTENDENT D'OENCH AND FIRE MARSHAL

FRANK BUSILY AT WORK. Superintendent D'Oench, of the Buildings Bureau, looked on with a shudder while the firemen were carrying corpses out of the burned building. Later he said to a Tribune reporter:

"The building was a death-trap, of course, but it was as well provided with means of escape as its situation would permit. We cannot compel the tearing down of such a building because it is hammed in by other buildings and crowded with workness, women means of escape which we can compel owners of such houses to provide. There were fire-escapes on the uilding, but I am informed that the inmates failed to make use of them. We cannot compel people to use fire-escapes. If they lose their presence of mind and perish when they have means of escape at hand, whose fault is it?" Mr. D'Oench had not been informed that the fire-escapes had been partly removed from the Chrystie-st, end of the building.

Fire Marshal Frank was busy trying to ascertain he had not succeeded. Men who were on the second floor said the flames came up from below. The Stevensons on the first floor said they first saw the flames in the ceiling. Mr. Frank will continue his

flames in the ceiling. Mr. Frank will continue his investigation to-day, and probably will take the testimony of several witnesses under eath.

Abraham Stearn, the owner of the building, arrived at the fire shortly after it broke out. He did not care to talk about the building, which he said he bought nearly six months ago from a man named Shoutz, who is now in Europe. His loss, he thought, would be only about \$10,000, which was not covered by insurance. As to the history of the building and its former owners he knew nothing, he said.

CHOWDS AT THE TEMPERANCE CAMP MEETING. Ocean Greve, N. J., Aug. 3 (Special).-Notwithstanding the heat, the national temperance camp-meeting been attended with great interest to-day. The Rev. W. W. Hicks, of Florida, made the address of the morning, and gave a glowing account of the tem-perance movement in the South. Rollo Kirk Bryan, of Michigan, gave an interesting chalk talk. Julia Coleman conducted the scientific temperance conference this afternoon. Edward Caswell, the funny man of the camp-meeting, made the address of the evening to an immense audience. The great auditorium was crowded. To-morrow morning the rev. M. H. Pogson, of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, New-York, will speak, and George W. Isain, of Kentucky, will make the address of the evening.

Pittsburg, Aug. 3 (Special).-The attorneys for Robert E. Barnett, a young man of this city, who was last week acquitted of the charge of swindling William Murdock out of \$10,000, by means of the "bunco" game, will to-morrow file the papers in a suit to recover \$50,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment. Murdock, who is a wealthy bachelor over seventy years old, and the Perkins Detective Agency, of this city, are made defendants to Earnett's action.

The charge hung over Barnett for six months before triel, and he was then acquitted without difficulty.

He alloges that he suffered irreparable damage to reputation.

Never Heard of "Davy Crockett's Coon" Thave queer! Well, it was like this: Col. Crockett was noted for his skill as a markaman, One day he levelled his gan at a raccoon in a tree, when the animal knowing the Colone's prowess, cried out: "Hello, there! Are you Davy Crockett! If you are, I'll just come down, for I know I'm a gone coun." Just take a dose of Dr. Pierce's Piessant Purgative Pellets and see how quick ly your billionness and indigestion will emulate the example of "Davy Crockett's coon" and "climb dewn." They are specified for all devangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

NOT A WIDE DISAGREEMENT AFTER ALL THE NOTICE OF THE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE

JOINT LEASE MAY BE RECALLED. President Charles Francis Adams, of the Pacific Railway Company, was in New-York on Wedner A short conference with Henry Villard about the lease of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Com pany led to many rumors in Wall Street, and one of them was to the effect that the Union Pacific would recall its notice of withdrawal from the joint lease. Mr. Villard said yesterday: "I talked with Mr. Adams an hour, perhaps, and of course there was no definite conclusion. I learned that he was still in favor of admitting the Northern Pacific, and that the notice of withdrawal did not mean that his companies were unalterably opposed to a joint lease. He desired some modifications of the former agreement, and he will come to New-York some time next week to discuss details. I had understood that the Union Pacific had withdrawn absolutely, and I was pleased to know

that we agreed on material points." A friend of President Adams said that Mr. Villard, before he sailed for Europe, had approved the building of the new branches, and had declared that they ought to be completed whether the joint lease was perfected or not. A million dollars had siready been spent, and the contracts involved about four millions more. It was alleged that Mr. Villard was perfectly acquainted with the scope of the extensions and that the maps and contracts were shown to him. Mr. Villard has accepted the presidency of the Ore-gon and Transcontinental Company and yesterday qualified before a Commissioner of Oregon.

SUING THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT. AMERICAN CAPITALISTS DEMAND SATISFACTION

FOR THEIR FRANCHISE. A suit has been brought by the Montreal and Euro pean Railway Company against the Canadian Government to recover \$600,000 as compensation for the value of the franchise granted to the company under an act of the Canadian Parliament, by which powers were granted by the Government to the plaintiffs for the construction of a railroad from Oxford, N. S., to New-Glasgow, N. S., with branches to Pugwash and Pie-Dr. Norvin Green, who is one of the directors of the railroad company, referring to the suit, said yesterday: "These proceedings are of a friendly natu and were anticipated in the act of Parliament, which provided that in the event of the Government taking our road we should settle the amount of compensation to be paid us by arbitration, but in case of the arbitration not being agreed upon, it was provided that this suit should be brought to settle the question. The Government took over the road after we had com pleted seventy miles and only wanted to pay us for the actual cost of the material, and not for the labor expended, nor did it propose to make us any compensation for the loss of what we consider a valuable fran-chise. The directors declined to arbitrate upon the terms ofered by the Canadian Government, and we have therefore availed ourselves of the alternative contemplated by the law."

PROBABLY NO SETTLEMENT WILL BE MADE. The meeting of the executive committee of the Trunk Lines Association which has been called to con-sider the proposed reduction in immigrant rates will be held on Tuesday. An officer of one of the trunk lines said yesterday that there does not seem to be any possibility of a settlement of the proposed new schedule of rates by the executive committee, as under the rules of the Association no change can be made by the committee unless unanimously adopted. It is known that both the Ontario and Western and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western representatives dissented from the proposed \$5 rate to Chicago at the meeting of general passenger agents held last week, and it is therefore expected that the unanimous consent of the executive board will not be accorded to the pro-posal. In case of a failure to adopt the new scale, the matter will have to be referred to a meeting of the trunk line presidents.

MR. CARNEGIE NOT TO BUILD A RAILROAD. Pittsburg, Aug. 3 (Special).-There was telegraphed from this city to-day an item to the effect that Andrew from the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Brad-from the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, eight miles from this city, to Minerva, Ohio, where connection would be made with the Cleveland. Youngstown and Alliance Railroad, now building, which was said to be already in the control of Mr. Carnegie and his associates. It was further stated that the new road was to be used for transporting ore from the lakes to the several Carnegie establishments about Pittsburg, and was to cost, apart from rolling stock over \$2,000,000. A member of the firm of Carnegle Brothers & Co. said to-day that it was the most absurd statement he had ever read, and that it was folly to talk of Mr. Carnegle investing \$2,000,000 In such a scheme. Some time ago th firm delivered a large order of rails to the Cleveland, Youngstown and Alliance Read; and bonds, which are still held, were taken as security. The speaker admitted, however, that some New York capitalists and the officials of the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghlogheny Railroad are considering the building of another outlet to the lakes

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE DIRECTORSHIP At a meeting of the directors of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company yesterday, important changes in the board were made in con-sequence of the recent sale of control to persons largely interested in the Canadian Pacific Railway. The new ownership will be represented by Sir George Stephen, Sir Donald A. Smith, W. C. Van Horne and Richard J. Cross, directors of the Canadian Pacific, and Thomas W. Pearsall and J. W. Stirling, of New-York. The former management will be represented by Samuel Thomas, Calvin S. Brice, George I. Seney, John G. Moore and James McMillan, of the old board. Mr. McMillan was re-elected president, and Mr. Brice vice-president, while W. C. Van Horne, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific, was made second vice-president. L. M. Schwan was re-elected secretary, and W. A. C. Ewen was chosen treasurer. boards of the controlled lines, the Marquette ughton and Ontonagon and the Marquette and stern, were made in the same direction, although principal executive officers were retained.

A NEW PEEDER FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia, Aug. 3 (Special),-The Pennsylvania

Railroad has practically taken charge of the East Brandywine and Waynesburg Rollroad, and renamed it the Downington and Lancaster Railroad. A charter has just been granted and the officers chosen are J. N. Dubarry, president; Henry D. Welsh, N. Parker Shortridge, John P. Green, William A. Patton, George Kugler, and Samuel Rea, directors; Albert Rewson secretary and treasurer. The capital stock of the new company is \$250,000, but may be increased to The line of the road extends from Downington to New-Holland. A project is on foot to extend it from New-Holland to Lancaster, the expectation being that through a connection with the main line of the Pennsylvania at Lancastor enough additional traffic could be secured to make the entire line a profitable one. At present the road does not pay.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Philadelphia, Aug. 3 (Special).—The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad were notified this afternoon that a

Pennsylvania Railroad were notified this afternoon that a meeting of the executive committee of the Trunk Line Association would be held next Tuestay.

It was reported to-day that the Erie had begun to cut rates on first-class passenger traffic, but the Pennsylvania officials had no information to report on the subject. Immigrant rates have been cut, but it is believed that the Erie will go no further than this. The road claims that it has a right to a differential, and this is allowed.

Prominent officers of the Lehich Valley Railroad deny

Preminent officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad deny emphatically that the company will abandon the Merris Canal. Vice-President Hartshorne said that the company had been empowered by an act of the New-Jersey Legis-lature to seil water rights to manufacturers along the line of the canal, or to any one clee, but up to this time no purchasers had appeared. He declared that the company had no present intention of closing the canal to traffic. Wages have been reluced on the Reading Railroad

among engineers, conductors and brakemen of all branches running out of Reading. In some cases the cut has been from \$15 to \$25 a month. This action the managers been from \$15 to \$25 a month. This sotion the managers here say will fairly equalize the pay of all train hands. At the Reading Railroad main office it was stated to-day that the company will soon build a large passenger station at the foot of Weinutest, the Philadelphia termiques of the Reading's Atlantic City branch.

Baltimore, Aug. 3.—President Spencer, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, said this afternoon that he has information that leads him to believe that freight rates from the West, which are now in a greatly demoralized.

from the West, which are now in a greatly demoralized condition, will soon be raised to a remunerative figure, Pittsburg, Aug. 3.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, Cresson and Clearfield Railway Company in this city yesterday, the stock of Pittsburg parties in the road, comprising the Atterbury interest of 80,000 shares, was transferred to Morton, Bliss & Co., of New-York, giving them a controlling interest in the road. The onsideration was about \$60,000.

Ann Arber, Mich., Aug. 3.—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced this morning its decision on com-plaint of the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company plaint of the Kentucky and Indians Bridge Company against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Commission holds that complainant is a common carrier and the defendant is bound to give it equal facilities for interchange of traffic with others. Commissioner Schoonmaker dissented. Opinions will be filed in the case hereafter at Washington.

The Baltimore and Ohio road is now carrying immigrants from Baltimore to Chicago for \$4, against the rate of \$10.75 which prevailed several weeks ago. The general passenger agent, Mr. Scull, said to-day that the road

had to make this cut in order to avoid the loss of the en-

The success of the excursions to Shohola Glen and Greenwood Lake, at the popular price of \$1, having exceeded the expectation of the railroad company, they will be repeated to-morrow. At 10 a.m. special trains will start for Shohola Glen and Greenwood Lake respectively, and at 2 p. m. an after-dinner excursion will start for the

Chicago, Aug. 3.-The Eastbound Passenger Committee of the Central Traffic Association met to-day, and decided to adhere to the agreement of last Tuesday, when it was resolved to make no special rate to New-York resolved to make the control of the reception to be given to James G. Blaine occasion of the reception to be given to James G. Blaine This leaves the Chicago and Atlantic without competition

in its low rate of \$18 50 for the round trip. state Commerce Commission two petitions, one of is a complaint against the Rock Island and Baltimore and Ohlo roads, the other against the Pennsylvania and the Chicago and Northwestern. The charge in each case is that Chicago has been discriminated against by these roads, inasmuch as their joint through rate from Iowa and New York Chicago has been discriminated against by these roads. braska points to the scaboard is very much loss than th braska points to the scaoodar is very man braska points to the local rates. It is charged that this is violation of the first, second and third sections of the Interstate Commerco law.

RIVALRY AT CASTLE GARDEN.

HE SECURED BOTH LOADS OF IMMIGRANTS FOR HIS OWN LINE-NO POOL FOR THEM. Association referred to a special committee the matter of a reduction of immigrant rates to the West, which it was suggested would force the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to accept the percentage offered to them, it was surmised by some that the resolution would not be heard from again. But it is very likely that it will not be permitted to lie long undisturbed. Ex-Congressman Muller, who represents the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at Castle Garden, again opened the sore by applying a bit of caustic to it yesterday.

The immigrants coming by the Thingvalla steamers are considered the cream of the Western traffic, and the pool lines have always considered themselv fortunate in securing that class; one of the Thingvalla steamers is considered worth four of the Hamburg steamers to the immigrant carriers. It is only week ago that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western secured for itself the 500 er more immigrants on the steamer Thingvalla, and the pool lines were worried. Yesterday the Gelser, of the same line, arrived with 701 immigrants, and Mr. Muller secured all of them for his road, while the agents of the other roads sat smothering their anguish and corrugating It is expected that this last act will move the pool lines either to declare positive war against their rival by a reduction of rates to the West,

or to grant amnesty and offer better terms.

The Pacific Mail, Old Dominion and Mallory steamship lines made application some time ago to be represented in Castle Garden to look after the immigrant passengers consigned to those companies. It was insisted that they should, and they as peremptorily refused to, become branches of the pool in the immigrant business. They wanted individual representation. Yesterday the Castis Garden Committee consented to their proposition, and a contract was signed which gives to them accommodations in the baggage department.

A LIVELY TIME AT THE LEVY INQUEST.

A LAWYER WANTS TO CROSS-EXAMINE WIT-NESSES BUT THE CORONER FORBIDS IT.

The legal fight of Coroner Messemer and the jury In the case of Mrs. Levy, who was killed by a tail car, against the representatives of the Twentythird Street Railroad developed yesterday into a pitched battle. When the inquiry was opened at 3 o'clock, Counsellor House, for the company, and James A. Dennison appeared side by side at the counsellors' Coroner Messemer was supported by Assistant District-Attorney Macdona and the jury. Edward F. Cody, the undertaker, told how he saw the woman under the car wheels and helped to get the car off th body. He then told how Officer Churchill came the scene and suggested to the driver, Duffy, that he get the names of the passengers on the car, "as it would make it easier for him." The witness also stated that one of the women in the car said it was a shame that the officer should take the part of the driver when it was his duty to arrest Duffy.

When Mr. Cody proceeded to tell how the driver, when asked by Officer Charchill how he came to run over the woman, replied: "I did not see her; I was making change at the time," the pent-up storm broke loose. A juror asked the Coroner if it were in the province of the jury to consure Officer Churchill for the active interest he displayed in favor of the company, when Mr. Dennison interrupted the proceedings by asking the Coroner: Are you going to insist on our producing the b

Coroner Messemer-I take this ground, that the counsel for the company are trying to interrupt this court. I shall not permit the counsel to interfere with any with want Secretary McLean to produce those books?

The Coroner-We want those books, and are determined to have them, and that very promptly, too.

Mr. Dennison-Then I have some papers here to serve your decision. There is a writ of prohibition and affidavits in support of it, to prevent you from proceeding any further in the matter, as far as it concerns Mr. McLean, until we can test this question of the

production of the books. In the interest of Duffy, Counsellor House demanded to be allowed to cross-examine the witness.

"You are denied," said the Coroner. Mr. House-Then it is no use for me to sit here I bid you good afternoon. Mr. Coroner and gentlemen of the jury. Mr. Dennison-Gentlemen of the jury, the proceedings,

Mr. Dennison-Gentlemen of the jury, the proceedings, to far as Mr. McLean is concerned, are stopped.

Mr. House-Mr. Coroner, since I am not allowed to represent Driver Duffy, and since the amendment of the law which gave you. Mr. Coroner, the power to act as a criminal judge as well as coroner was passed, I take it that when a person is arraigned for a crime, the accused has a right to be represented by counsel, and I, as Mr. Duffy's counsel, have a right to cross-examine witnesses. I request permission to be allowed to ask this witness a oversion.

The Coroner-You are denied the right The Coroner-You are denied his testimony, and The witness then concluded his testimony, and George Estlere, of No. 344 West Sixteenth-st., formerly a conductor on the Twenty-third street Railroad, testified that he had acted as conductor and driver, and made change, kept a lookout for passengers getting on and off the car, and also for persons crossing the street ahead of the car. In addition to this, he had instructions to keep children off the platforms, and those instructions were given by Mr. McLean. Some of the cars would carn \$5 a trip, or \$60 a day. The cars made from twelve to fifteen trips a day.

Joseph Sheppard, of No. 275 West Twenty-thirdst, testified that he saw the woman pulled from under the car wheels. Her head was crushed. Coroner Messemer explained to the jury that the counsel for the company had no more legal standing in that court than they would have before a grand jury. The inquest was adjourned until 9 o'clock on Wednesday. The witness then concluded his testimony, and

OFF FOR A THREE MONTHS TRIP.

THE MADISON SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY STARTS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

At 11:30 last night A. M. Palmer's Madison Square Theatre company started in a special car from th Grand Central Depot for San Francisco. William R. Palmer is the manager in charge of the company, which includes J. H. Stoddart, Alexander Salvini, E. M. Holland, Frederic Robinson, Louis Massen, Walden Ramsey, C. P. Flockton, William Davidge, Herbert Miliward, Harry Holliday, G. W. Presbrey, Mrs. E. J. Philips, Marie Burroughs, Annie Russell, May Erookyn, Virginia Buchanan, Kate Molony, Clara Lipman, Annie Homan and Little Gertle Homan. The repertory will consist of "Jim the Penman," "Heart of Hearts," "Our Society," "Saints and Sin-ners," "Elaine," and "Partners," The first performnces will be given in San Francisco on Monday, Aug-"Partners," the opening bill, will be presented with the same cast as seen here, with the exception that Miss Annie Russell will replace May Robson, a change that should be an improvement.

been favorites there since the first visit of the old Lines Square Theatre company. Los Angeles, Salt Lake, Denver and Chicago will be visited, and the company will not return here till November. There were many friends at the station to see the company off, and the hampers and packages which were stowed away in the car gave good assurance that the comedians would not suffer from hunger or thirst even when creasing the great American desert.

MINERS NARROWLY ESCAPING FLAMES. Helena, Mont., Aug. 3 (Special).-It was mere good lnck that prevented the death of 100 men by fire at the Bimetallic mine near Phillipsburg, Mont., yes terday. The fact that a new shaft had been dug, leaving the old one as an air shaft, saved their lives. air shaft only reached down to the level at the depth of 200 feet. When the men below discovered the working shaft to be on fire, they went up to this level and got out safely. If the engines, compressors and holders are not hurt, the loss will not exceed \$15,000. Otherwise about \$40,000 will be needed to replace the works, on which there was no insurance.

About Dead With the Cravel. Such was the condition of Mr. John M. Allen, of Charlotte, N. Y. A friend said, "Use Dr. David Kennedy's Pavoite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y." I did so, and aftern that the nedicine saved my life I am a well man again—think of the cost, only one doilar for a bottle. It is a certain cure for Gravel. If your druggist does not keep the medicine, address the proprietor, Hondout, N. Y. Price, \$1:0 for \$5.

DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

THEY LOVE THE VETERANS. ANOTHER EXHIBITION OF PARTISAN HATE. CHAIRMAN SPRINGER'S BRAVE DECISION-HON-

EST CREDITORS MUST WAIT. Washington, Aug. 3.—The animus of the Dem party against Union veterans was shown in the House again to-day. The General Deficiency bill was under consideration and items for the pay of balances due to volunteers on account of pay and bounty were reached. Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, offered an amendment to increase the sum of the items to about \$1,200,000 and provide that the money should be applicable to the payment of claims adjudicated and certified during the current fiscal year as well as to claims already settled and certified. Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, promptly raised the point of order that the amendment was in contravention of law. point there was a spicy debate, in which Burnes. Reed, Laird, Butterworth, Cannon and Henderson, of Iowa, took part. Burnes was the only man who spoke in the affirmative, but he was confident of victory for Springer was chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and he is a perfect "slave to duty," when ever that duty is the making of a parliamentary decision in favor of his party. Of course, the Sangamon statesman decided in favor of Eurnes and against the hundreds of creditors who were Union soldiers, or who are the widows and orphans of such soldiers. The grounds of the decision were so weak that even Springer was confused and he spoke in low, hesitating tones, which were inaudible ten feet away.

Considering the nature of the indebtedness for pay-ment of which Mr. Laird sought to provide, the decision was intrinsically mean as well as partisan and unjust. None of the claims is for a large amount, the average being less than \$100. They have been pending for many years; they are based on laws passed to encourage men to enlist in the Union armies raised to suppress the Rebellion. So sacred was the debt thus incurred regarded that provision for its payment was made in a "permanent appropriation" act which was repealed in 1874, when it was considered that the great bulk of the claims had been adjusted and paid, and that the remainder could be provided for by annual appropriations. The act would not have been repealed if the Congress of that year had suspected that a time would come when an ex-Confederate majority in the House would refuse promptly to appropriate from year to year the money ecessary to pay the belated claims as soon as they should be adjusted and allowed by the proper officers. In the last Congress no appropriation whatever was made for that purpose, and thousands of claimants The sum of \$30, or \$50, or \$100, were disappointed. more or less, due to each of them, small in itself, was one of great consequence to a poor claimant who had been waiting fifteen or twenty years for the money justly his due. For nearly two years after money justly his due. For nearly two years after the claims were adjusted have claimants been compelled to wait, owing to the bitter and unrelenting hostility of the Democratic majority in Congress.

The proposition in the bill is to appropriate now only enough money to pay the claims adjusted last year—in other words, the creditors whose accounts are settled between now and July 1, 1889, are not to be paid until the summer of 1890, when the youngest debt will be more than twenty-five years old. This is the manner in which the Democratic party treats its creditors who take up arms in defence of the Union. The ex-Confederate Democratic party would repudiate the debts outright if it dared to do so.

A NEW SUBJECT OF DEBATE IN THE HOUSE. STRONG SPEECHES IN FAVOR OF THE PAYMENT OF THE FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS. Washington, Aug. 3 (Special).-Debate on the

French spollation claims began in the House this afternoon when the fourth section of the General Deficiency bill was reached. It appropriates \$741,-606 63 to pay claims which have been favorably re-ported by the Court of Claims under the act of January 20, 1885. In the last Congress the reports the Court down to December 1, 1886, were referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House, a majority of which held that the claims were valid and should be paid, but no steps were taken by the House. On December 19, 1887, the House, despite strong opposition from leading Democrats, passed an directing the Appropriations Committee to include in the General Deficiency bill an appropriation to pay these claims. In the report to accompany that there is a long historical statement concerning the origin of the claims and the subsequent proceedings relating to them. This statement is signed by all the Democratic members of the committee, and the gist of their conclusions is that the claims ought not to be paid, because they are "stale" and of

The justice and validity of the claims and the obligation which rests upon the Government to in-demnify the claimants were strongly advocated today by Messrs. Long, of Massachusetts, and Dingley, of Maine, Republicans, and Rayner, of Maryland, of Maine, Republicans, and Rayner, of Maryland, Democrat. Rogers, of Arkansas, a member of the Judiciary Committee, delivered a loud and vehement speech on the other side. He wants the claimants to fortify their rights by a Judgment from the Supreme Court of the United States before any appropriation is made for the payment of claims which date from the birth of the present century. Perhaps Mr. Rogers hopes that if such a plan be adopted and Judgments obtained in favor of the claimants the Appropriations Committee may be depended on to ignore the Judgment. The Arkansas idea of paying public debts by postponing or repudiating them outright ought not to prevail in the House, but it is extremely popular among Southern Democrats.

ANOTHER " DARK LANTERN" TRICK. Washington, Aug. 3 (Special).—The "Dark Lantern" conspirators have decided to do a thing which smacks strongly of cowardice, but nobody who has carefully observed their conduct during the last eight months will be surprised on that account, for it is only the latest of a series of acts of the saem sort. There has been no regular meeting of the Ways and Means Committee for many weeks, but it is now semi-officially announced that "the committee," that is, the Democratic majority of it, "has removed the injunction of secrecy" from its proceedings in the preparation of the "Dark Lantern" bill. They do not propose to publish the entire proceedings—bless you, no!—but they are now at liberty, individually or collectively, to dole out such scraps of information as in opinion will help the Democratic party in the im-pending campaign. Of course, they know that complete publication would defeat their object, but they hope by wrenching a few facts out of their proper relations and dressing them up to suit their own purposes, a la Carlisle and Breckinridge, they may help the

But the scheme is not feasible. Despite the efforts of the " Dark Lantern" conspirators to hide their doings, the country was not kept in the dark, and after the monstrosity was not kept in the dark, and after the monstrosity was brought into the committee room the Republican members, one and all, refused to be bound by an injunction of secrecy in regard to the proceedings, and Tribune readers from day to day received correct information concerning all that was proposed or done in committee. The Democrats can add nothing at this late day.

If they choose to rut forth earlies

Inte day.

If they choose to put forth garbled or partial statements they will find the Republican members entirely able to take care of themselves and impart to the country the whole truth.

A CAMP FIRED UPON BY INDIANS. Washington, Aug. 3.-The following telegram was received at the War Department this morning from

"General Miles telegraphs from Fort Grant, as follows:

Fort Thomas, Aug. 2.—Indians fired into Porter's and camp guard tents at Fowler's old camp last ovening about sundown. The soldiers and Porter reached the post about half-past 2. Supposed to be six or seven Indians about to join the renegades. Have sent "B" troop to investigate.

F. VAN VLIET, Major, 10th Cavairy, Commanding.

"Portor's is a sub-agency or Indian farming camp between Fort Thomas and San Carlos on Glia River."

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS WASTING TIME. Washington, Aug. 3 (Special),-The Democrats with the aid of a single Republican vote-that of Don Cameron-succeeded to day in adjourning the Senate over to Monday, notwithstanding the earnest protest of well in San Francisco, and several of the members have Republican Senators, who pointed out the necessity for attending to some pressing work. Early in the day the motion that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next was carried by Democratic votes. In consequence of this many Senators took an early train to Atlantic City. When, later in the day, Mr. Hoar moved to adjourn until to-morrow at 11, there was no quorum present. The Democrats insisted upon voting against the proposition every time it was made. For over an hour the Senate was kept together in vain attempts to secure a quorum. It finally had to adjourn and assent to the Democratic policy—which becomes plainer every day—of procrastination and delay.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE

Washington, Aug. 3.—Second Lieutenant B. V. zursell, Signal Corps, has been relieved from duty in New-York, and ordered to duty at Bismarck, Dak.

Rear-Admiral Chandler has reported to the Navy Department the following changes in the personnel of the Asiatic squadron: Ensign H. C. Poundstone, detached from the Essex and ordered to the Brooklyn for passage to the United States; Lieutenant B. T. Walling, detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Essex; and Codes. from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Essex; and Cadot Engineer B. Stewart, jr., detached from the Monecacy and ordered to the Marion.

USE HORSPORD'S ACID PROSPITATE.

Dr. T. C. SMITH, Charlotte, N. C., savs: "It is an invaluable nerve tonic, a delightful beverage, and one of the best restorers when the energies flag and the entries droop."

Commanders W. S. Dana and G. W. Sumner, Lieutenant-



Is entirely a vegetable preparation containing ne ercury, Potash, Arsenic, or other poisonous sub-

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has cured hundreds of cases of Epithelioma e Cancer of the Skin, thousands of cases of Eczena Blood Humers, and Skin Diseases, and hundreds of sands of cases of Scrofula, Blood Poison and Blood Taint.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIG

Has relieved thousands of cases of Mercurial Poisoning, Rheumatism and Stiffness of the Joints.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 27, 1888 -- Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga., -Gentlemen: In the early part of the present year, a bad case of blood poison appeared upon me. I began taking S. S. S. under advice of another, and to-day I feel greatly improved. I am still taking the medicine and shall continue to do so until I am perfectly well. I believe it will effect a perfect cure. Yours truly,

DOC. P. HOWARD. 111 West Sixth-st,

Columbia, S. C., July 7, 1888.—The Swife's Specific Co., Atlants, Ga.,—Gentlemen: I was a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism for two years. I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I took over a dozen bottles of your S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am sure your medicine cured me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease. Yours truly, C. E. HUGHES, Conductor C. & G. R. R.

Wace, Texas, May 9. 1888.—Gentlemen: The wife of one of my customers was terribly affiliered with a louthsome skin disease, that covered her whole body. She was confined to her bed for sweral years by this affiliction, and could not help herself at all. She could not sleep from a violent tening and stinging of the skin. The disease baffed the skill of the physicians who treated it. Her husband began finally giving his wife Swifu's Specific, and she commenced to improve almost immediately, and in a few works she was apparently well. She is now a hearty, fine-looking lady, with no trace of the affliction left. Yours very truly,

J. E. SEARS,

Wholesale Druggiat, Austin ave.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed froe, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3. Atlanta, Go. : New-York, 756 Broadway.

Commander F. W. Crocker, Lieutenants Sexton, Schroeder, Nelson, T. Houston, N. E. Nilos, W. C. Baboock and C. P. Bees, and Ensign H. M. Dombaugh, have been detached from duty at the torpedo station August 4, and ordered to duty at the Navai War College August 6. Passed testinat Paymaster John W. Jordan has been ordered to the Ossinee, relieving Paymaster George R. Read, detached, ordered to settle accounts and granted six months' leave of absence. Ensign F. R. Wall has been detached from the torpedo station August 4, and ordered to the Coast Survey.

BONDS OFFERED AND RECEIVED. Washington, Aug. 3.-The bond offerings to-day ag-

gregated \$936,355 in lots as follows: Four per cents, registered: \$22,000 at 127 5-8, \$3,350 at 127 1-4, \$200,000 at 127 1-2. Four-and-a-half per cents, registered: \$400.000 as

107 5-8, \$276,000 at 107 3-4.

Four-and-a-half per cents, coupon : \$25,000 at 107.46. The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted the following offers: \$25,000 coupon 4 1-2 per cents at 107.46; \$5,000 registered 4 1-2 per cents at 107.45; and \$3,350 registered 4 per cents at 127 1-4.

TARIFF HEARINGS BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE. Washington, Aug. 3 (Special).-The Senate Finance Committee continues its daily sittings for perfecting the Tariff bill now being framed. It gave hearings to-day to the representatives of sugar growers, wool raisers and hat manufacturers. A member of the subcommittee said to-day that the bill would certainly not be ready before the close of next week.

(For Senate Debate on "Canadian Aggression," see Fire GETTING PRISONERS BACK FROM THE ISLAND. Joseph Hoff, a watchman at the foot of Twenty-third-st., Brooklyn, applied to Superintendent Blake

at his office at Eleventh-st, and Third-ave, on Satur-day for a pass to Blackwell's Island. He showed Mr. Blake a discharge for Edna Clark, a prisoner on the Mr. Blake had Hoff detained while he sent Island. to Justice Ford to have the genuineness of the discharge tested. Justice Ford sent word that the signature on the discharge was a forgery. Hoff said that the discharge was obtained from a man who represented himself to be Joseph Reilly, to whom he had given \$20 for it. He said that a stranger cailing him self James Wilson came to him last week and said that Joseph Reilly could get the girl discharged for \$20. Hoff met Reilly in Mintz's liquor store, at No. 400 Hudson-st., and gave him \$15 in money and a bill of sale for a wagon as security for 85. short time after the money was paid Reilly handed him a discharge which he was instructed to take to the Island and present to the keeper. By mistake he

showed the paper to Superintendent Blake. Justice Ford placed the case in Inspector Brynes's hands, and on Thursday afternoon Reilly was arrested. He gave the name of Frederick Spaulding, and said that he was a painter and lived at No. 116 East Fifteenth-st. Relliy confessed to Inspector Byrnes that the names of the prisoners at Jefferson Market Cours were furnished to him by Ignatius Dugan, the keeper there, and also the names of the prisoners' friends. Dugan, according to Reilly's story, got a share of whatever money Reilly could get. Another party to the conspiracy is an expert forger, who made our the discharges. One of Inspector Byrne's men set a decoy for Dugan, asking him to procure a release for a young woman who had been sent to the Island. Dugan feil into the trap and was promptly arrested. The police say that they have evidence that this forging of blank discharges has been going on for some time, the names of all the police justices, except Judge Power, having been forged.

TO ARREST A NOTORIOUS DESPERADO. Chicago, Aug. 3.-United States detectives left this city for San Francisco on Sunday, for the purpose of arresting William Rains, alias Raymond, alias Colby. Baptist minister, spiritualist medium, gambler and train robber, for whom they have been searchus, since 1877. They expect to reach San Francisco to-day, and to arrest him at once at No. 45 Sixth-st. where he is now playing the role of slate-writing medium. The officers allege that in 1872 he robbed a mail car near Austin, Tex., binding and gagging the clerk, and securing about \$3,000. In 1875, under the name of Rains, he held a successful revival meeting in Hearns, Tex. While it was in progress, a train was held at the station because of an accident, and the trainmen attended the revival services. Rains pleaded illness, and was not present. The mail car was robbed of \$4,000. Rains was are rested, convicted and sentenced to four years' im-prisonment for the crime. In prison he developed all the symptoms of consumption, and was finally pardoned by President Hayes, in 1877. Subsequently he appeared as a state writing and materializing medium in New-York and Chicago. Last week the detectives located him in San Francisco, and lett, as stated, for the purpose of taking him into custody.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN EAST TENNESSEE. Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 3 (Special: -The election returns throughout East Tennessee are not yet in. although enough is known to show that the Republicans have gained in many places heretofore Democratic. The Republicans carried Knoxville with 530

A DEMOCRAT WHO REJECTS CLEVELAND. Pittsfield Mass., Aug. 3.— John D. Carson, a Dalton paper manufacturer, heretofore a Democrat, anes that he cannot support Cleveland and Thur-

THE CONTRACT LABORER WAS NOT HELD.

the immigration question will resume its lavestigating the immigration question will resume its labors of Monday at 10 a. m. Congressman Ferd returned to his city Thursday night, and Congressman Guenther is also there. The other members of the committee are now in bere. The other members of the committee are now in Washington, but it is expected that they will all behere on Monday, except General Spinols. Congressman Ford and Spinela are now devoting their time to gathering certain matter which will be considered by the committee. George Bedferd, an Englishman, landed at committee. George Bedferd, an Englishman, landed at committee. George Bedferd, an Englishman and gressman Guenther learned that he city of Rome. Congressman Guenther learned that he was a mechanic and gressman Guenther learned that he has sent a letter to Collector Magene requesting that Hedferd be held for Collector Magene requesting that Hedferd be held for Collector are too late, and that the man could not be held-letter came too late, and that the man could not be held-letter came too late, and that the man could not be held-letter came too late, and that the man could not be held-letter came too late, and that the man could not be held-letter came too late, and that the man could not be held-letter came too late, and that the man could not be held-letter came too late, and that the man could not be held-letter came to late, and that the country. Chairman Italian ministers and consuls in this country. Chairman Italian ministers and consuls in this country. Chairman Italian ministers and consuls in this country. Chairman in the country of the letter has not been called as a witness, and will not be until further inoutries are made

Smith & Augell's Black Hostery is guaranterock, and give estisfaction after wearing and money refunded. Betailed by E. Altman & Co.